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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 29.78

August 15, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 85
Humidity : 15 " 76

August 15, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 84 2 p.m. 86
Humidity : 37 " 84

7431 日七月七

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1916.

二月五日八月十日香港單

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
83 PER ANNUM

TELEGRAMS.

CONDENSED.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSES TO EXTEND LIFE OF PARLIAMENT TILL MAY.
BRITISH PRISONERS ARE SENT TO WORK IN RUSSIAN TERRITORY.
ITALIAN STEAMER NEREUS AND SOME SAILING SHIPS HAVE BEEN SUNK.
THE FRENCH CARRIED PORTIONS OF TRENCHES SOUTH-WEST OF ESTREES.
MINOR GERMAN ATTACKS ON THE MEUSE WERE EASILY REPULSED.
ENEMY GAINED TEMPORARY FOOTING IN TRENCHES WEST OF POZIERES.
THE BRITISH CARRIED OUT A SUCCESSFUL RAID SOUTH OF YPRES.
ITALIANS HAVE PIERCED ANOTHER STRONG LINE IN THE CARSO REGION.
EIGHT HUNDRED MORE PRISONERS HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY THE ITALIANS.
THE AUSTRIANS SHELLED THE TOWN OF ANTE AND THE ISONZO BRIDGES.
GENERAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG REPORTS MUCH SUCCESSFUL AERIAL WORK.
SINCE GENL. BRUSSILOFF BEGAN OFFENSIVE PRISONERS TOTAL 500,000.
GENERAL VON BOTHMER IS FIGHTING A SERIES OF REARGUARD ACTIONS.
IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN IF VON BOTHMER'S RETREAT IS TOO LATE.
IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE ENEMY CANNOT HOLD THE ZLOTA-LIPA LINE.

THE ITALIAN ADVANCE.

Another Strong Line Pierced.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

August 14, 3.25 p.m.

An Italian communiqué says:—We pierced another strong line of enemy entrenchments east of Hill 212, in the Carso region, and took eight-hundred prisoners.

There were artillery duels at Gorizia, and the enemy shelled the town of Ante and also the Isonzo bridges.

THE LIFE OF PARLIAMENT.

August 14, 5.10 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said the Government proposed to extend the life of Parliament till the end of May.

WOMEN IN INDIA.

The New Leaven.

Among other ideas which can at this moment claim to be universal is the doctrine, or set of doctrines, embodied in the so-called "Woman's Movement." This is something much wider and more significant than the organized efforts now being made in many countries to secure for women a certain definite political status. It involves a new self-consciousness on the part of women, a deliberate encouragement of those obstinate questionings which have never been wholly silent in their hearts, a reconsideration of their functions, duties, and rights, and a resolution to claim freedom to carry into action whatever may seem to be to the purpose.

In earlier days such a movement might have been confined to the limits of the country where it first became active, or at least to Europe and North America. But now that the world has contracted into "one neighbourhood," there is no nation left untouched by its spirit. From Japan, China and Mohammedan countries came accounts of unprecedented feats performed by women in the recent times of upheaval, of violent and sudden cleavage with tradition, of their claim to share even in the military activities of their nations, and what is perhaps more deeply and permanently significant, of their thronging into schools and universities and submitting to long and laborious training for unfamiliar work. It is, of course, only the few that can muster courage and energy enough for such enterprises, but though the older women may condemn and disown them, these pioneers, crude and headlong as their actions may be, receive the enthusiastic admiration of the younger women and dominate their imaginations.

India, which is peculiar in all things, has its own way of responding to these new and rather impulsive. There is no thought or violent action, and little

TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN DRIVE.

Enemy Cannot Hold Zlota-Lipa Line.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

August 14, 8.00 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states:—Owing to General Letchitsky turning the Halica bridgehead southward of the Dnieper it is not believed that the enemy can hold the Zlota-Lipa line, notwithstanding that for ten months he has been making its defences. The opinion is expressed that the only stand he can make will be on the river Glina, at Lips, which is the last serious obstacle to the south-west of Lemberg. But General Scherbatoff is closely pressing on General von Bothmer's centre and may be expected increasingly to disorganize his retreat.

Russia's Latest Stroke.

August 14, 12.30 p.m.

Russia's latest stroke brings the total of prisoners taken, since General Brusiloff opened his offensive in June, to half a million. The Bavarian General von Bothmer's Austro-German army was the only enemy force that stood its ground in June. But the flanking movements of General Sakhuroff in the north and those of General Letchitsky in the south, prepared the way for a frontal blow which General Scherbatoff delivered most effectively on the 12th inst., causing the stubborn Bavarian finally to retire.

He is now ten miles to the west of the abandoned positions, fighting a series of rearguard actions to his next line of defence, which is on the river Bug. It remains to be seen whether he has postponed his retreat too late, as the Russian turning movement is progressing at the confluence of the rivers Zlota, Lipa and Dnieper.

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

August 14, 4.50 p.m.

The Italian steamer Nereus and a number of French and Italian sailing ships have been sunk.

THE DEUTSCHLAND.

Her Arrival at Baltimore.

Baltimore, July 10.—The German merchant submarine Deutschland ended her voyage across the Atlantic at 6.40 o'clock this morning when she was docked at the pier of the Eastern Forwarding Company on the outskirts of Baltimore (says the New York Evening Post).

The submarine left Quarantine at 5.30 a.m., after the health officers had boarded the craft and given permission to proceed.

A definite announcement that the submarine is the first of a fleet of such craft built to ply regularly in transatlantic trade was made by Capt. Paul Konig, master of the submarine.

"This is not the only one that is coming," said the captain. "Just wait. There will be more here soon, and we are going back for another cargo. We are going to have a regular line."

Persons who talked with Captain Konig are authority for the statement that the only arms of any description aboard the Deutschland are four automatic pistols belonging to the officers and a sportsman's rifle used for firing rockets.

Shortly before noon Captain Konig appeared at the downtown office of A. Schumacher & Co., agents of the North German Lloyd, carrying an armful of papers. Upon delivering the ship's papers, Capt. Konig made a statement in which he declared his voyage across the Atlantic had broken England's rule of the seas.

At the same time the captain disposed finally of the report that they have forgotten its delights and its dangers, well versed in the feminine problems of their own countries, but scholarly enough to be willing to learn from those whom they are to teach, energetic and sympathetic, but standing on a steady basis of Christian principle.

Their work is admirable, and future generations will look back to it as to one of the great formative influences in the history of Indian progress. Times.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

French Carry Portions of Trenches.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

August 14, 3.50 p.m.

A Paris communiqué says:—There has been a lively cannonade at Maurepas. We carried portions of trenches south-west of Estrees.

Minor German attacks on the Meuse were easily repulsed.

Enemy's Temporary Footing.

August 14, 4.00 p.m.

In a communiqué, General Sir Douglas Haig says:—West of Pozières the enemy gained a temporary footing in a portion of the trenches captured yesterday.

We carried out a successful raid south of Ypres.

There has been the usual hostile shelling, particularly at Maurepas and Picquigny, also in Arras and to the north of the Vicq-en-Artois-Wytschaete road.

Much successful aerial work was done yesterday in co-operation with the artillery and infantry. There also bombing raids, including three separate attacks on a hostile aerodrome. One machine is missing.

BRITISH PRISONERS FORCED TO WORK.

August 14, 4.50 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that many British prisoners had been sent to work in Russian territory occupied by the Germans, who had not permitted the United States Ambassador to visit them.

(In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 8 or on Extra).

"HOW I CAUGHT THE BRUSSELS."

German Lieutenant's Own Story.

Amsterdam, July 8.—The war correspondent of the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger relates that while visiting Zeebrugge he had a conversation with the naval lieutenant who brought in the British liner Brussels.

Questioned about the capture of the steamer, the lieutenant said:

"We had been on patrol duty on June 23. The following day, at 2.20 in the morning, we saw a black vessel before us which showed side lamps only, with the apparent object of giving the appearance of being a sailing vessel. Later we asked, 'Are you the Brussels?' and soon the warning came, 'We shall board you.' The Brussels obeyed the summons. I and two men went on board. One of the men at once made the wireless apparatus unworkable, whereupon, after taking off my cap and disclosing my identity, I declared the vessel to be a German prize."

As many Belgians were on board, the lieutenant ordered all the men to board the German destroyer, with the exception of the engine crew. The German prize crew consisted of three non-commissioned officers, five sailors, and six stokers. According to the lieutenant, the captain of the Brussels was determined to delay the vessel as much as possible.

Dr. Travers emerged through the conning tower, holding in his hands two leaves of German war bread presented by the captain as a souvenir. Canned meat and fruit were the crew's staple food, and with the exception of their loss of weight, due to the oily atmosphere, in the opinion of the health officer, the crew to a man was physically fit.

"I never saw better set up men than these," said the doctor.

Both health officers congratulated the submarine's commander on his feat, and remarked that it had been many long months since a ship flying the German merchant flag had arrived in Baltimore.

No Opposition to Entry.

The Deutschland was entered at the Custom House to-day without opposition.

Confident that no serious attempt would be made to question the merchant status of the submarine, the German Consulate here telephoned to Count Bernstorff at New York to-day that it would be unnecessary for any representative of the Embassy to hurry here to look after the interests of the underwater liner. It is expected, however, that an Embassy attaché will arrive to-night or to-morrow, and that Count Bernstorff himself may come within a day or two to greet Capt. Konig and his crew and congratulate them upon their voyage.

Slowly the vessel moved. Four boilers with twelve fires were working. At last the Brussels ran at fifteen knots an hour. Captain Fryatt appeared on the bridge and asked what course the vessel was steaming. He suggested a course towards the North Sea. The Lieutenant said to him through the speaking-tube, "Do what you can. If the British come in sight we shall blow up the vessel."

The electric light failed, but that was repaired. Smoke appeared on the horizon and the course was altered. Then the machines ran full of water, but this also stopped. On reaching the Schouwen Bink the German flag was hoisted at the masthead. The Captain was placed under arrest.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Palais Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Palais Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Monday, August 15.
Crown and Sash—P. W. D. Officer.

GENERAL NEWS.

Public Sale of American Flour in Holland.
Rotterdam, July 1.—A series of public sales of American flour, in which about 100,000 barrels will be disposed of, was begun yesterday by a committee of grain dealers acting for the Dutch government. The minimum price for sound patent flour was 20 florins per hundred kilograms. The highest grade brought 22½ florins.

A Siamese Decoration.
The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Mr. Walter James Franklin Williamson, Financial Adviser to the Siamese Government, His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to wear the insignia of the First Class of the Order of the White Elephant, which decoration has been conferred upon him by his Majesty the King of Siam in recognition of valuable services rendered by him.

Searched.
Niagara Falls, August 7.—Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, republican candidate for the U.S. presidency, was stopped to-day while crossing the suspension bridge which leads into Canadian territory, and was searched by a Canadian sentry for concealed explosives. Mr. Hughes, who speaks here to-day, was strolling across the suspension bridge which connects this city with Clifton, Canada, when he was stopped by the sentry at the middle of the span and told that he would have to submit to search if he desired to proceed. The presidential candidate apparently regarded the matter as a rare joke, and smilingly underwent the required search before proceeding. The Canadian authorities have sentries posted at intervals along the boundary for the purpose of preventing German sympathisers from the United States finding their way into the Dominion with explosives.

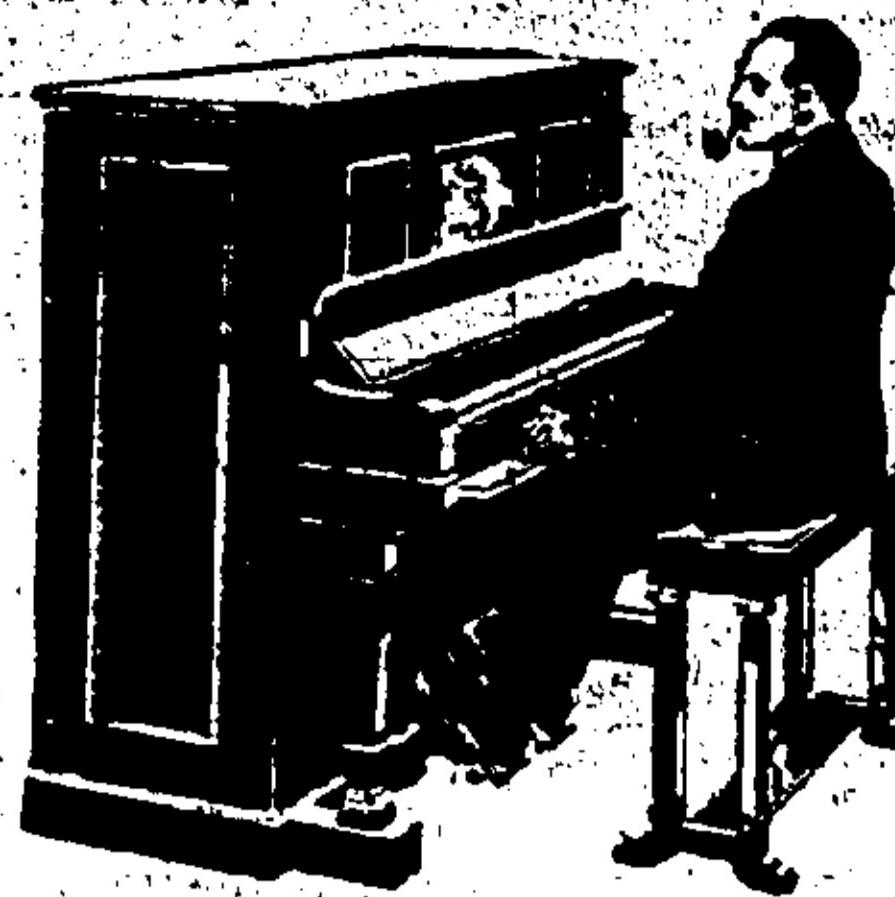
Overseas Chinese Association.
Mr. Feng Tse-ya, former Chief of the Bureau for the Investigation of Merits, has proposed to the Government the organization of a society, under the name of "Overseas Chinese Association," with its headquarters at Shanghai and branches at Peking, Canton, Swatow, Fuchow, Changsha, Nanking, Chunking, Chefoo and other big ports. The purpose of the establishment of this Association is to introduce into China the capital of Chinese emigrants in foreign countries for the development of mining and other industries in consequence of the revival of Republicanism in this country. Mr. Feng's scheme is said to be heartily supported by Chinese emigrants in America, Cuba, Dutch Indies and other countries who will invest capital to work out the vast natural resources of China for preventing their falling into Japanese hands. Mr. Feng will come up to Peking in company with Mr. Tang Shao-yl shortly.—*Peking Daily News*.

From the Front.

2nd Lieut. T. W. Patton, 7th Royal Irish Fusiliers, who was in the F.M.S. Government Service and is well known in Malaya, in a letter to his brother at Kuang, says: This is being written in a crowded little dug-out where we have the company officers' mess and sleep on the floor..... Only a scratch on my jaw so far from something which exploded—a Hun missile I mean—between one of my sergeants and me, in a trench and sent him to hospital with a damaged arm and shell shock.... The only drawback to complete pleasure is that one gets so very little sleep. The crudity of the food is a detail—3½ hours night is the maximum..... Have met a lot of F. M. S. men in various places. Ireland, of Troak, spoke to me at Beaufort; he is in the Black Watch. My special joy is giving quantities of rifle grenades—they cover up to 400, or more, yards—and the Boche trench is less than 250 yards away. If you get a hit, you have such good value for your money.—*Singapore Free Press*.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES.



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PIANOS.
BRITISH-MADE THROUHOUT.
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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
26, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.**

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

By a Son of the Soil.

To one who has followed the development of the United British Industries Association as closely as one is able to follow it from published statements, the leading article in *The Globe* of June 23, under the heading "Capital and Labour" was particularly interesting. There can be no doubt in the mind of any student of what may be termed Commercial and Industrial politics, that if the coming Trade War is to be successfully waged there must be a unity of purpose on the part of both employers and employed. Let no one be deluded into thinking that when the German is beaten on the battle-fields of Flanders, France, Russia, Austria, Italy, and the Balkans, and peace is declared, he will be a foe to be despised in the commercial struggle. Far from it. He will be as vigorous as he has been in the past, and we know that he is already preparing for the recapture of the trade he has lost and the new trade which will develop. That is not all. America, whose forces have not been depleted by the war, but, on the other hand, have been substantially enriched because of it, will also be a formidable competitor. During the past two years she has been preparing for the bloodless struggle, and will enter it armed to the teeth.

Our opponents principle will be "What we have we hold, what you have we intend to get, and what comes after we hope to make our own."

That is the crux of the situation as far as the formation of the United British Industries Association is concerned: "if the wage-earning classes are convinced." The inability to convince them in the past has, together with our unbusinesslike governmental methods, led to loss of trade and the success of our competitors in the world's markets. There has been, and is still, a senseless antagonism between some employers and employed, not always on one side but, one is fair to confess, too often fostered by some sections of the Trade Unions. There has been, and is, a feeling of suspicion that the owner of so-called capital has only one object in life—to amass wealth and to grind the face of the wroke with an iron heel. While that feeling exists there will be no unity in our industrial ranks.

A Landing Regulation at Singapore.

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TO LET.—Offices in Princes Building. Apply to: SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. Liquidators—Reuter Brocklemann & Co.

TO LET.—No. 4, Des Voeux Road Central, First Floor. The commodious dwelling house with offices, servants' quarters, etc. No. 4, Shameen, Canton, from 1st June at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate. Apply to: DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.

TO LET.—Offices at 2 Connaught Road. Offices in King's Buildings. House in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. Nos. 1 and 2, West End Terrace, Canton. Apply to: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

WANTED.—Large houses at lower hill districts or hill districts; near by Botanical Garden preferred. Apply to: Mitsu Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.

WANTED.—Typewriting; Manuscript of every kind accurately and neatly typed at short notice by Englishman. Terms 30 cents per folio. Commercial correspondence in English for Chinese business gentlemen a speciality. Write "Despatch," Hongkong Telegraph.

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TO LET.—Furnished Rooms, with or without Board; Bath-room to each Room. Electricity throughout. Apply Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO LET.—Chater's Bungalow, No. 66 Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

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ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of No. 2 Queen's Building. Apply—Thoresen & Co.

TO LET.—From 1st September, 1916, first floor, 38 Nathan Road, Kowloon, (Dairy Farm Co.'s premises.) Apply: The Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

WANTED.

WANTED at once one or two large houses at lower hill districts or hill districts; near by Botanical Garden preferred. Apply to: Mitsu Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.

WANTED.—Typewriting; Manuscript of every kind accurately and neatly typed at short notice by Englishman. Terms 30 cents per folio. Commercial correspondence in English for Chinese business gentlemen a speciality. Write "Despatch," Hongkong Telegraph.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

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J. M. BECK, Superintendent, Hongkong, 10th August, 1916. Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd. Harajuku Empress Hotel, Tsingtao. Kiugyuchu c/o Taionchan Hotel, Swatow. Dolcione, Shimoneseki. Lopingkum 35 Third Story Wingket Street, Shanghai. Hucon, Shanghai. Hongkong, 11th August, 1916. A. B. SORENSEN, Acting Superintendent.

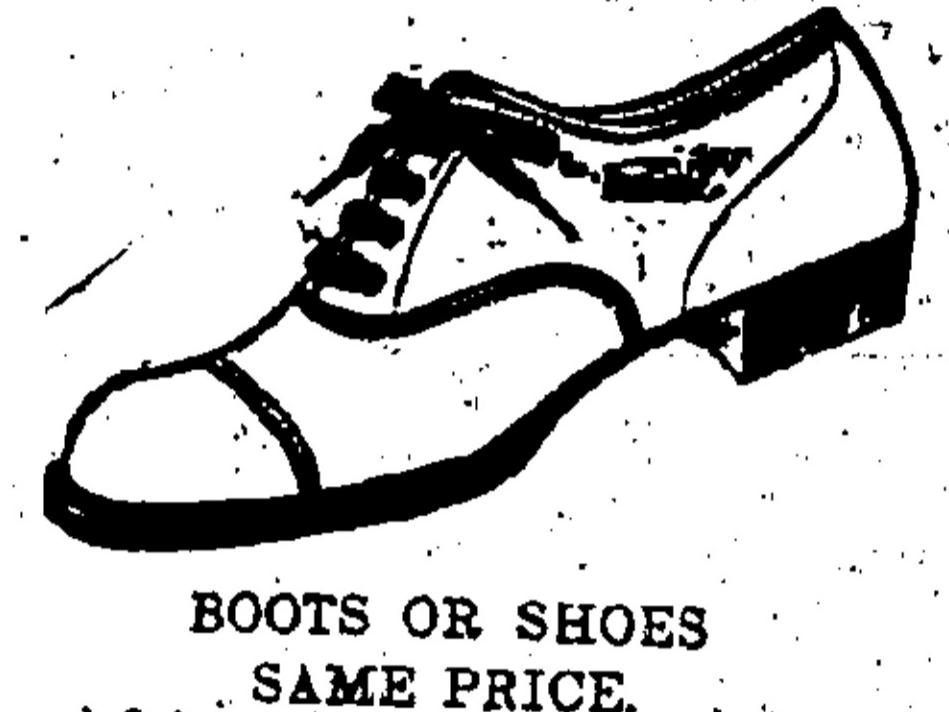
The Penang Meeting on August 4.

Penang, Aug. 5.—There was a very large gathering on the Padang for the war anniversary meeting. The resolution was proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. J. Mitchell and spoken to by representatives of all communities in Penang. Mr. E. James and the Resident Councillor were among those present. There were also many ladies and visitors. After the resolution was unanimously passed there was a parade of volunteers, cadets and police numbering in all about six hundred, commanded by Lt. Colonel Adams. The Hon'ble Mr. Bryant inspected them and the salute was given. The weather was ideal.

NOTICES.

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ALL RIGHT.

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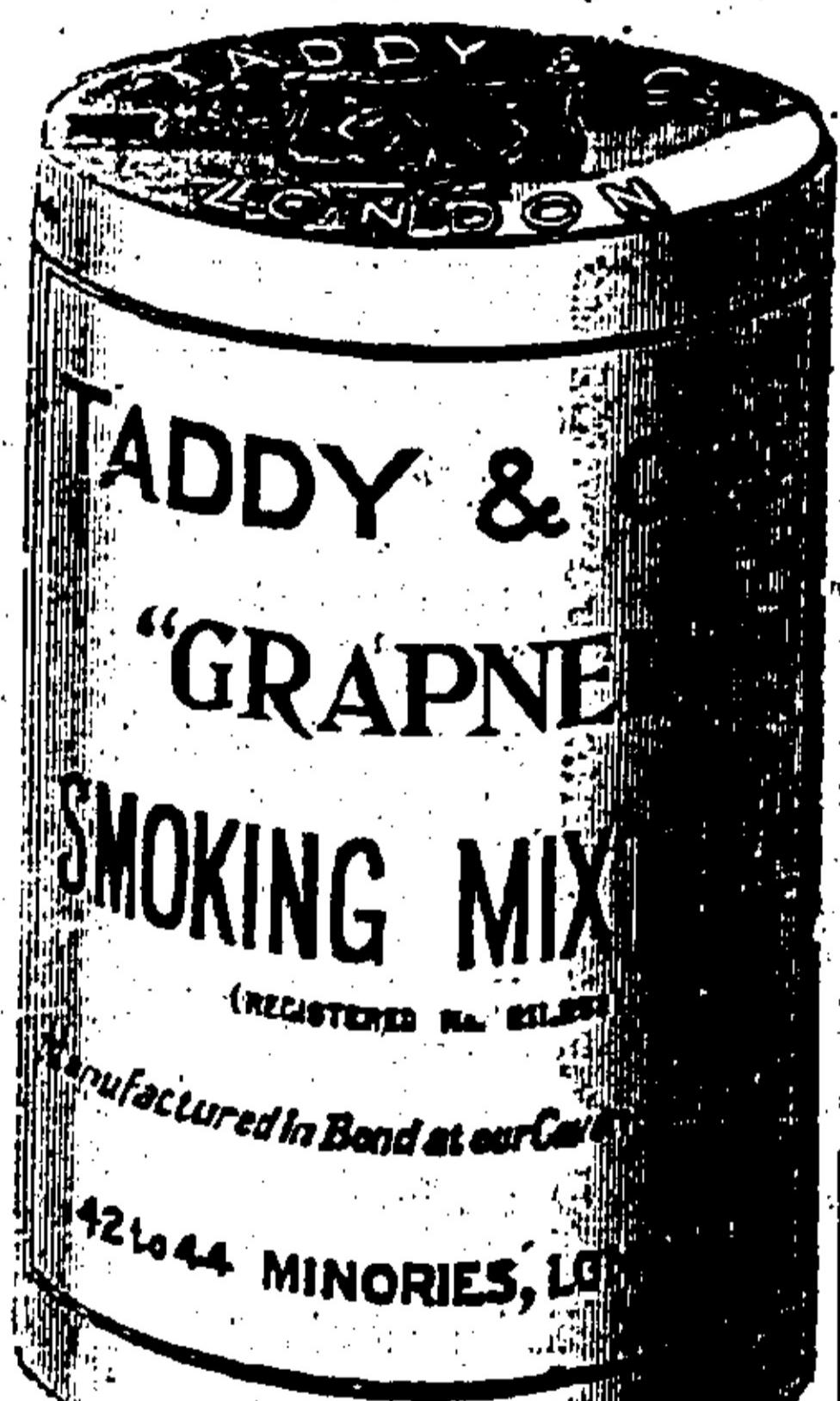
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M. R. H. BOYER, a Chinese products vendor in the Chinese quarter, offers lessons in Chinese for officials and merchants in this Colony for 50 cents a week. A good method of training Europeans in the Chinese language is to pass a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese. Applications for admission should be made to him at his office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, success.

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(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

MARRIAGE.

MACKINTOSH-STONEHAM.—On the 8th June, at St. Mary's Parish Church, Acton, by the Revd. G. S. De Saussure, M. A., Rector of Acton, Harold Vincent Mackintosh, eldest son of Councillor and Mrs. John Mackintosh, of Halifax, to Constance Emily, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar C. Stoneham, of 9, Cumberland Park, Acton, W.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1918.

SOCIAL ENGLAND AFTER THE WAR.

We Britshers are more essentially a trading people than most of us care to admit, and this may account for the fact that the majority of the attempted peeps into the future which appear in the public press relate rather to trade matters than to any other. For one speculation as to our post-war army or navy we shall probably find a couple of dozen which relate to commercial possibilities. The social side of the future is reflected in much the same manner—again ruled out by interest in the dollar. And yet this particular side is by no means unimportant or secondary, though it is conceivable that speculation in connection with it has a greater charm for us people in the East than for those at Home who have been able to watch the progress of events close at hand. It may well be, too, that we out here are by no means the best qualified to do the speculating, for we only know at second hand the various new needs and phases of life that have come into being since we left the Homeland. But there is no harm in guessing.

And yet where is the guessing going to end? The whole edifice of English life—religions, educational, political, sporting, literary etc. has had its foundations more or less shot from under it, and nothing short of reconstitution can do it any good. What one naturally wants to know is: Are we going to throw away our opportunities and make as big fools of ourselves as we have done in the past? Much of the reconstruction must necessarily be automatic; indeed it has begun already; but equally there will be much that will lie in our own hands, to make, or to mar. Already many old class distinctions will have been laid aside, if not banished forever, and the same may be said of sex distinctions as regards the apportionment of labour both skilled and unskilled. One of the happiest features of present-day life at Home is that men of all grades are rapidly becoming less effeminate, and, in consequence, we may hope to see, when peace comes, that the percentage of youngsters who hanker after shop and office life will be small where formerly it was tragically large. Before the war many thousands of young, robust men were perfectly content to gain a living (often it was only half a living) by work which any woman could have done equally well. To that kind of thing we have surely said goodbye.

Education, too, will be turned upside down, well shaken and put to rights. The men who one day are going to take their share in holding up the British Empire must be fed on something more nourishing than class-book theory and musty routines. The mental food of the coming man will have to be both practical and hardening, for obviously the unpracticality and the softness of the present generation have contributed a big share towards the lengthening out of the war. It seems to us that the schoolmasters will have to bear in mind that none of their pupils will one day become politicians—and that it was the politicians who have often threatened to lose the war for us. Grit, nerve, good sense and a healthy abhorrence of bad are what the schoolmaster and the parent have to cultivate in their charges if the Empire of the future is to hold its own. It would be libellous to say that Britshers as a whole have been wanting in grit throughout the war. Five millions of them voluntarily shouldered the rifle for the sake of the Empire. But we must not forget that want of that grit has betrayed itself in all too many cases. It was nothing but the need of that particular quality that was responsible for the striking, conscientious objecting and general whining and disloyalty displayed by a considerable proportion of our young men at Home. If the post-war spirit engenders more real manliness in the Britshers, five-sixths of the industrial disputes may be looked upon as ended for evermore.

The Cobdenites' Fear.

Although the British delegates who went to the Paris Economic Conference were not committed to any particular policy and had no authority to bind Great Britain to any specific course of action, the Cobdenites appear to fear that their stubbornly-held theories are endangered, for we see by the Home papers that they have issued a manifesto obviously designed as a defence against the general tone of the resolutions passed by the Conference. As we have previously observed, we cannot see how the aims sought—discrimination towards the Central Powers in commercial warfare—can be attained, in the case of Britain at least, without a radical modification of our fiscal policy. The Free Traders apparently realize this point also: hence their manifesto. The arguments they advance are quite familiar and well-worn: they speak of Free Trade having been Britain's bulwark in the past and contend, without in any way proving it, that Protection stands condemned. These generalities will hardly suffice, we imagine, to wipe out the feeling revealed in the Paris resolutions. For it is now quite plain that opinion is strongly against a continuance of the old policy which permitted Germany to expand commercially as she did in the years preceding the war and would, if persisted in, have placed her ahead of the other nations of the world. Germany's economic policy had done great things for her, and Britain, by adhering to an antiquated system, had only helped her in her aims of world-conquest. The war has caused us to pause and consider these facts, and if it causes a revision of our old-time methods in this respect, as we firmly hope it will, then it will not have been in vain.

Some Plain Speaking.
That very "hard case" Australian newspaper man, Mr. A. G. Hales, has again been giving the Government at Home a piece of his mind on the subject of our national tendency to handle the Germans with kid gloves. In the article by him which we reprinted yesterday from *John Bull*, he rubs in the uncomfortable fact that "we are treating the very meanest of our enemies now in our hands ten times better than we are treating some of the grand-hearted men and lads who have fought gallantly for us, and are now down and out as far as active service is concerned." Mr. Hales lays this criminal weakness of ours at the door of a class not very minutely defined: "Our Royalty is sound," he says; "our aristocracy is sound, our working population is sound—but there is a section of the community that is as rotten as an over-ripe pear." It is not difficult to discover the section at which the writer aims. The home and the combatant aspects of the war have been cursed by the interference of men whose mission in life it is to talk, to squabble and to scheme for selfish ends.

How the German Construes Kindness.
The modern lawyer politician, particularly he of Radical instincts, can never keep his eyes off the next election. The prigs and prudes who sent him to Parliament will not send him thence again if he should be an active party in hurting the dear Germans. Consequently, while our own poor fellows are being tortured to death at Ribbleton etc., many Germans are still at liberty to go where they please at Home, while even those who are interned are, in many cases, having a better time than they ever knew in their lives before. And where Mr. Hales again scores is in his reminder that "the better you behave to the average German, the more he despises you." This is a point that some of our Solomons at Home seem to ignore. Bullying is in the German blood and only a surgical operation would dislodge it. The German bully is convinced that any act of chivalry—nay, of the commonest and cheapest politeness, even—is a sign of fear. Thus he settled himself in Britain and in our Colonies years ago; and the warmer the welcome we gave him, the more he scorned us as cowards.

If we are to appeal to the heart of the man, then it must be by treating him in a manner that he will understand, it must be by treating him as some his own medicine.

A case was heard some weeks ago in which a Chinese was charged with theft, and he stoutly denied, any knowledge of it, saying at the same time that it must have been his twin brother, who was a very bad man. So emphatic was the man that the Police made enquiries and found there was actually a twin brother. This man was charged at the Police Court this morning, with returning from banishment. The case was adjourned.

DAY BY DAY.

EVERY MAN IN THIS LIFETIME NEEDS TO THANK HIS FAULTS.—Emerson.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 77° fine.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 84° fine.The Mails.
English Mail.—Closed per s.s.
Somali at 10 a.m. to-day.
Australian Mails.—Closed per a.s.
Taiyuan at 11 a.m. and a.s.
Aki Maru at 3 p.m. to-day.
American, Canadian and Siberian Mails.—Close per s.s. Shinyo Maru at 11 a.m. to-morrow.The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 1.9-16d.To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 131st anniversary of the birth of Thomas de Quincey.Crushed to Death.
Whilst a coolie was following his usual employment at the Kowloon Docks, a steel crane fell on him and crushed him to death.Mother and Son.
Before Mr. Hazelton, at the Police Court, this morning a mother and son were charged with cutting grass. A fine of \$5, or in default, 14 days, was imposed.Stupid Fokis.
"It was due to my stupid fokis," said a Chinese charged before Mr. Hazelton, at the Police Court this morning, with causing an obstruction. His stupid fokis cost a \$5 fine.The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk
Indisposed.

His many friends, both Chin- and foreign, in the Colony will hear with sincere regret that the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G. is confined to his house with an attack of fever.

Turf-cutter Fined.
The maximum penalty was asked to be inflicted in the case of a Chinese charged with turf cutting on Crown land, before Mr. Hazelton at the Police Court this morning. His Worship instead fined defendant \$25.

Victoria Theatre.

The special programme at the Victoria Theatre last night which included a splendid list of musical numbers by the Band of the 18th Infantry—attracted a large house. The pictures were all comedy and included an excellent three-part Max Linden film.

Lax Boarding House Keeper.
A \$100 fine, or, in default, two months' imprisonment, was imposed by Mr. Hazelton at the Police Court, this morning in the case of a Chinese boarding house keeper, for not registering a man who had left his house. The case was described as a curious one.

Lawn Bowls.

On Thursday afternoon, at 3.15, Messrs. H. J. Stanley and J. Blake meet to decide who is to be the holder of the Civil Service Club Bowls Championship for this year. So well does each player handle the woods that opinions differ as to what will be the result of the encounter, and there is no doubt that onlookers will witness a very fine and keenly-contested game.

Busy Thieves.

Mr. J. W. Beard, 6, Aima Villa, Kowloon, has given information to the Police that some person entered his bedroom through the open window and stole from under his pillow a gold watch valued at \$200, a small fob, valued \$5, and a cigarette case, valued \$5. Mrs. Summers, living next door, at No. 7, has lodged a similar complaint, the thief in both cases using the same mode of entry. She has lost a watch valued \$50.

Twin Brothers.

A case was heard some weeks ago in which a Chinese was charged with theft, and he stoutly denied, any knowledge of it, saying at the same time that it must have been his twin brother, who was a very bad man. So emphatic was the man that the Police made enquiries and found there was actually a twin brother. This man was charged at the Police Court this morning, with returning from banishment. The case was adjourned.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Messrs. Montagu and Company's Report.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their report, dated July 6, state:—

Gold.

For the sixth time in succession the external movements have been in favour of the Bank of England:—

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

June 30, \$33,000 in bar gold,
July 3, \$5,000 in bar gold.
July 5, \$1,018,000 in bar gold, \$40,000 in sovereigns released on Egyptian account.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

June 29, \$103,000 in sovereigns for Spain. June 30, \$5,000 in sovereigns for U. S. A.

During the week the net influx amounted to \$98,000.

Silver.

The Market has continued to be apathetic, and prices have tended downward.

The London stock now exceeds ten million standard ounces, and the fact, whilst not any evidence of weakness—for a large proportion of the amount is not at all likely to come into the Market—has rather discouraged outside buying, such as from the Indian Bazaar. The main cause of the heaviness of the Market is a certain amount of selling by Banks dealing with China, which bore labels reading "H. E. Chang Yo-tsing and delegates." The luggage was brought ashore and for the moment disappeared. The trunks had passed the Customs in safety by reason of the fact that at the request of the Taoyin of Chapei the Customs officials had treated the impediments to the usual diplomatic courtesy of allowing it to pass unexamined.

Certain members of Parliament then showed up at a lodging house in Huash Road—seven in all, we are informed. With them went sixty trunks and it is suggested by those who have an interest in the matter, that the whole of that number contained nothing but opium. The lodging house seems to have acted as a distributing centre for the trunks for when the police and officials of the Opium Combine arrived there on Monday afternoon, they found the total of sixty that they had expected to find reduced to four. The two occupants of the room showed great indignation when the searchers entered and one of them is said to have demanded the names of all the members of the party, to have warned them of the imminent arrival of Mr. Yang Tcheng, and to have threatened to proceed against his visitors for heavy damages to compensate him for the serious loss of face he had sustained by their intrusion.

He also refused to open the four trunks, saying they contained official documents only, he refused to break the seals but said the searchers could take that responsibility if they wished.

Meanwhile the odour from the "official documents" was suspiciously like that of the drug for which the search was being made, and on opening the trunks they were found to contain opium. Seizure naturally followed and an arrest was made. Thus were four trunks out of sixty accounted for.

Fifty-six trunks were still to be found. Whether all the cases took the trip to the French Concession that twenty are known to have done has not yet transpired, but it is known that at least twenty trunks were moved from 184 Huash Road to an address in the French Concession by motor car, and thence by the same mode of conveyance, hired from one of the principal garages here to Chapei. Four motor cars were used to transport the luggage.

The authorities got wind of this movement of the opium and, we are informed, traced a driver of one of the cars. On Tuesday evening he was instructed to drive to the place to which he had taken the trunks and, to the surprise of the party accompanying him, took them, and some officials of the Chapei Police, who had been picked up en route to the entrance to the Taoyin's yamen. It is stated that the Chapei officials seeing where they had landed made off as fast as they could go.

The yamen is divided into two parts, which, of course are connected. In the one part the official business is transacted and the second was used as the Taoyin's residence. It is now, however, unoccupied, the Taoyin having secured another house rather nearer the International Settlement.

The opium was not found there but in an adjacent building.

Twenty cases in all were discovered.

THE YUNNAN OPIUM SCANDAL.

Four Members of Parliament Arrested.

Says the N. C. D. News of August 10:—

Three members of Parliament from Yunnan had the experience yesterday afternoon of appearing at the bar of the Mixed Court on a charge of being in possession of opium the importation of which is prohibited. Developments followed rapidly upon the seizure of twenty trunks containing opium in an unoccupied house in Chapei.

The main facts of the story have been given already but it may be convenient to recapitulate. It will be remembered that on Saturday Chang Yo-tsing, Minister of Education, arrived on the M. M. S. Athos accompanied by certain Yunnanese members of Parliament. They brought with them a large quantity of luggage which bore labels reading "H. E. Chang Yo-tsing and delegates."

The luggage was brought ashore and for the moment disappeared. The trunks had passed the Customs in safety by reason of the fact that at the request of the Taoyin of Chapei the Customs officials had treated the impediments to the usual diplomatic courtesy of allowing it to pass unexamined.

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The three prisoners were brought before the Mixed Court yesterday afternoon. They were named Sung Wo-ting, Wong Tah-ssai and Wong Tsch-ling. All were described as "Chinese Officials."

The charge preferred at present is one of being in possession of opium the importation of which is prohibited. The three men, clothed in white and each carrying a fan, did not appear to realize the seriousness of their position and entered the court smiling and chatting. Their demeanour considerably altered by the time a brief session had finished.

M. G. D. Musso appeared for the prosecution and said:—A warrant was issued this morning for the apprehension of seven people connected with this matter. Three have been arrested and we propose to ask the Court to take evidence of arrest and have the case remanded.

Inspector D. e. of Louza Police Station, gave formal evidence of arrest. The prisoners had been apprehended at 184 Huash Road.

The Police had information that three others had left Shanghai and one had gone out to see some friends. A detective had been left to await his return.

Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor:—The prisoners are not represented by counsel and it is suggested that they be allowed out on bail. The suggested bail is Rs. 10,000 per man. Have you any objection?

Mr. Musso:—No; I think that is all right.

The prisoners were removed and endeavoured to get in touch with friends by means of the telephone.

In the meantime a perusal of the documents found on them at the time of arrest brought to light further interesting information.

One of the documents found was a letter written by the prisoner to friends in Yunnan. It stated that they were worried over three things:—(1) How to get back their lost face, (2) How to dispose of the opium in

INCOME TAX DECISION.

Deduction of Value of Premises Abroad.

In the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice (before Mr. Justice Atkin) on July 12, the case of Horace A. Stevens (Surveyor of Taxes) v. E. Bonstead and Co. was heard.

This appeal, by way of case stated, by the Inland Revenue authorities from a decision of the Commissioners for the General Purposes of the Income Tax Act for the City of London, raised the question whether in fixing the profits of a business for the purposes of income-tax it was permissible to deduct the annual value of branch premises abroad.

The Solicitor-General (Sir G. Cave, K.C.) and Mr. Parr (for Mr. Raymond Asquith, on military service) appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Duke, K.C., and Mr. D. Hogg appeared for the respondents.

The case was as follows:

(1) At a meeting of the Commissioners held at the Guildhall on November 12, 1914, the respondents, E. Bonstead & Co., of 3, Lloyd's Avenue, in the City of London, appealed against an additional first assessment of £1,084 under Schedule D to the Act 16 and 17 Vic. c. 34 made on them by the Commissioners on August 12, 1913, for the financial year 1912, ended April 5, 1913. The tax in a first assessment of £73,857, dated December 13, 1912, for the same period had been duly paid.

(2) At the hearing of the appeal the following facts were proved or admitted:—The respondents carry on business at Singapore and Penang and other places in the East as well as in the City of London. They claimed to deduct as an expense the annual value of the business premises which they own and occupy at Singapore and at Penang where part of the profits have been made on which the assessment was based.

(3) It was not disputed that the amount of the City rating valuation of the business premises occupied by the respondents in Singapore and Penang was correctly stated at £3,254 and the payment of the rates and taxes was admitted by the Surveyor of Taxes as a proper deduction as an expense in the respondents' profit and loss account, and for the purposes of the present case it was not disputed that £3,254 was the annual value of the premises. It was not disputed by the Surveyor of Taxes that if the premises had been occupied at such rental of £3,254 in the United Kingdom the amount of such rent would have been allowed as a deduction or expense, but it was contended that as there was no Schedule A entry under the Income Tax Acts referring to foreign companies imposed in Singapore or Penang, the respondents should not be allowed any deduction in respect of the rental value of the premises that they occupied for their business.

(4) Mr. Snagge, a partner in the respondents' firm, gave evidence that the value of their premises was greater than the amount at which they had been stated, and that the amount deducted was not excessive, also that it would have been impossible to have made any profit in their Singapore or Penang business if they had not had premises of the value of the amount charged as a deduction in the profit and loss account; and he claimed, therefore, that the annual value was a preliminary expense essential to the making of any profit chargeable under the Act. He also stated that the whole of the premises charged for were built and used solely for the firm's business.

(5) Mr. Dickens, K.C. (with Mr. Sheldon), for the Surveyor of Taxes, claimed to strike out from the profit and loss account the amount so charged as a deduction as an expense, and contended that on the construction of the Income Tax Act 5 and 6 Vic. c. 35 sec. 159 the deduction should not be allowed, the rules prohibited all deduction except those expressly enumerated in the Act, and that a deduction was not so enumerated.

It was also contended that by the Finance Act 1898 (61 and 62 Vic. c. 16), sec. 9 it was enacted that:

"Where in estimating the amount of annual profits arising from any trade and chargeable to income tax under Schedule D of the Income Tax Act, 1893, any sum is deducted on account of the annual value of the premises used for the purpose of such trade... the sum deducted shall not exceed the amount of the assessment of the premises for the purposes of income-tax under Schedule A to the said Act..."

And that as it was not disputed that there was no assessment to income-tax under Schedule A applicable to or in force at Singapore and Penang, where the business was carried on, no claim to any deduction could arise.

(6) Mr. Douglas Hogg, for the respondents, contended to the contrary.

(7) The following cases were referred to:—Russell v. Aberdeen Town and County Bank (4 the Times Law Reports, 500; 13 App. Cas., 418); General Hydraulic Power Company (Limited) v. Hancock (30 the Times Law Reports, 203; [1914] 2 K. B., 21); Gresham Life Assurance Society v. Styles ([1892] A. C., 369); Ashton Gas Company v. Attorney-General ([1906] A. C., 10); Strong and Co. v. Woodfield (22 the Times Law Reports, 754; [1908] A. C., 448); Tenant v. Smith ([1892] A. C., 150); Gillatt and Watts v. Colquhoun (2 Tax Cas., 76).

Findings of the Commissioners.

The Commissioners found as facts:

(i.) That the premises were used exclusively for business purposes, and that their annual value was at least the amount claimed as a deduction.

(ii.) That the annual value of the premises was an expenditure necessary for earning the receipts for the year in question.

(iii.) That the respondents in using the premises put themselves to the expense of their annual value for their trade, and that the annual value was money wholly and exclusively expended for their trade.

The Commissioners discharged the assessment.

The Solicitor-General, in opening the appeal, referred to the Income Tax Acts and the rules, and to the London and Liverpool and Globe case (6 Tax Cases, 327) and Usher's Wiltshire Brewery v. Bruce '31 the Times Law Reports, 104; [1915] A. C., 433), in addition to the cases cited in the case stated above. This property was a trade asset of the firm; it was capital put into the business, and if the capital had remained in the form of money the respondents could not have deducted anything for interest on it. In any event this deduction was barred by the Act of 1898.

Mr. Duke submitted that the funds to be taxed were the receipts from the business less the amount of money laid out exclusively on the business, and the expense of keeping up the premises at Singapore and elsewhere in the East was part of the cost of carrying on the business. Profits could not be ascertained until the cost of earning was known, and it had been laid down that profits must be ascertained on ordinary business principles after making ordinary business allowances. The money laid out was not capital invested in the business; money sunk in premises was different from money circulating in business.

The Solicitor-General replied. Judgment.

Mr. Justice Atkin, in delivering judgment, said that the respondents carried on business both in the East and in this country, and had been properly assessed in respect of the profits of the business in the East. The question was whether in ascertaining their profits they could deduct the annual value of their premises at Singapore and Penang. It was found as a fact that the premises were used exclusively for the business, and that they had an annual value at least equal to the amount deducted. The respondents were chargeable under Schedule D, and whether they could deduct the annual value of the premises depended on the rules. Profits or gains must be ascertained in accordance with the ordinary com-

THE LATE MR. F.X.V. RIBEIRO.

Funeral at Happy Valley.

A very wide circle of friends heard with regret yesterday of the death of Mr. Francisco X. V. Ribeiro, which took place early on the morning of the preceding day. The deceased, who was one of the oldest and most respected members of the Portuguese community, had been employed at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company for about forty-one years, thus being one of the firm's veterans as far as years of service went. He first held an appointment in the corresponding office and after working there for over twenty years was transferred to the book office, with which department he was connected at the time of his death. Of a genial disposition, he was generally liked and respected by all his fellow-workers, and his sterling qualities were remarked upon by all with whom he was brought in contact. The deceased leaves a widow and grown-up family.

The funeral took place last evening at Happy Valley in the presence of a large gathering of friends, colleagues and relatives. The cortège left the deceased's residence at Kowloon at 5.15, passing the Monument at six o'clock. Among those present were The Hon. Mr. David Landale, and Messrs. G. W. Bewick, L. N. Leefe, R. E. Macdougall, A. W. Eastman, S. De Luz, J. M. De Graca, A. V. da Silva, M. A. da Silva, A. A. Remedios, L. E. Remedios, H. Da Luz, F. J. Ribeiro, E. Osman, A. Osman, G. Osman, and many others from the firm of Jardine, Matheson and Co., as well as a large following of friends. The floral tributes were numerous, and included several from members of deceased's firm, the employees of his own particular office sending a large perpetual wreath.

TYPHOON WARNING.

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The Solicitor-General argued that the annual value of the premises was really interest on the capital invested in the premises; but though interest on capital could not as such be deducted, the House of Lords had held that the annual value of business premises could be deducted. The Solicitor-General then argued that even assuming that the annual value could be treated as expenditure it must also be regarded as income, money spent in paying rent to the owners themselves; but in his opinion the annual value was an item of cost and was not a receipt at all. If the argument was good, the House of Lords decision must be wrong.

The appeal must be dismissed with costs.

Solicitors.—Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Messrs. Thompson, Quarrell, and Jones. Times.

Quarrell, and Jones. Times.

Harding.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTHING CAN EXCEL.

OUR

DAISY BRAND BUTTER.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST NEW ZEALAND TABLE BUTTER.

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

in which are vested the shares of THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

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The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. Agents.

SAKURA BEER



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The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. Agents.

\$10,000 FINE.

A Chinese ship's carpenter was charged before Mr. Hazelton, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of 181 pounds of opium aboard the s.s. Hongkong.

Sergeant Pincock stated that he went aboard the ship on Saturday—and found the door of defendant's cabin locked.

Defendant brought the key and witness went inside. After a search he found two baskets, which contained the opium.

Defendant claimed that the small basket belonged to another man in Haiphong.

The defendant produced the key of the cabin and unlocked the small basket.

A fine of \$10,000, or in default, six months' imprisonment, was imposed.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ss. HONGBEE, from Singapore, on 14th Aug. Hup

Per ss. BUPEH, from Bangkok, on 14th Aug.

Luskaster A J Page Miss E M Page Miss C

Per ss. MALTA, from Bombay, on 14th Aug.

Backhouse M J Mallett McIntyre

Burgess Cell Bennett

Clarke Miss Delanore T Da'hins Capt

Elson

Ewens Mrs Full C H Fevins

Gerson Mr & Mrs Gibson M Herjoeur Jenkins Jones

Leeratrat D Lewan Liew Mrs

Linton Mr & Mrs Lomtakator J

Per ss. ANNA, from Bangkok, on 14th Aug.

Rigaud

Franch Mr & Mrs

Mrs A A Per ss. YUENSANG, from Macao, on 15th Aug.

Codewell Mr & Mrs Hopkins Baker O Griswold

Henis Mrs A

Harding

Thomsen

Levi

Lewis

Vidal Mrs E

With costs.

Solicitors.—Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Messrs. Thompson, Quarrell, and Jones. Times.

Harding.

With costs.

Solicitors.—Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Messrs. Thompson, Quarrell, and Jones. Times.

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Harding.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:

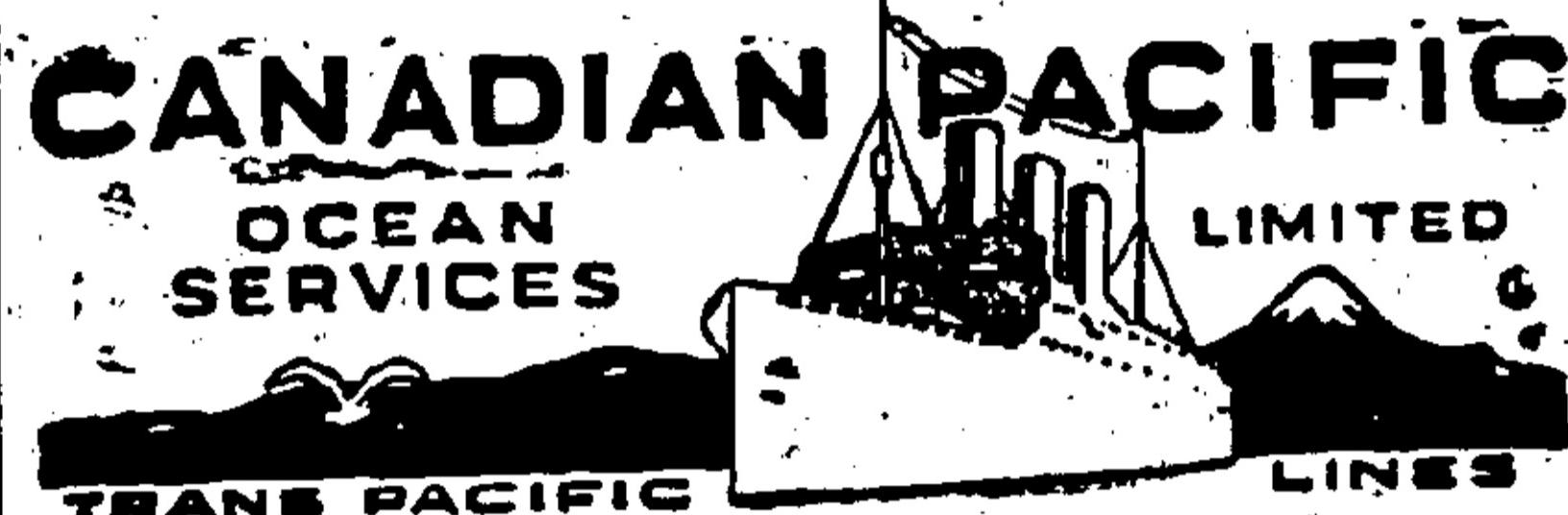
For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yoko-hama	MALTA Capt. C. C. Talbot R.N.R.	daylight 15th Aug.	Direct Service.
LONDON via Singapore, P'ang, C'bo, Port Said & Marseilles	SOMALI Capt. L. D. Pinckney	3 p.m. 15th Aug.	Direct Service.
LONDON via S'pore, Penang, C'bo, Port Said and Marseilles	NORE Capt. D. Asbury	noon 25th Aug.	Connecting at Colombo with Mail Steamer MOOLTAN.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yoko-hama	NAMUR Capt. A. Collyer	about 27th Aug.	Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND BOOKS, and FREIGHTS apply to

E. V. D. Parr,
Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, 15th Aug., 1916.



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To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days. Hong Kong to Montreal 23 days. Hong Kong to Chicago 21 days. Hong Kong to New York 22 days.

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16,850 tons Gross Register, Quadruple Screw, Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most luxurious ship on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA 6 Sept. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 1 Nov. Montevideo 8 Sept. Montevideo 7 Nov.

Empress of Japan 20 Sept. Empress of Japan 15 Nov.

EMPEROR OF ASIA 4 Oct. EMPRESS OF ASIA 29 Nov.

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Island Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

Montevideo calls Moji instead Nagasaki.

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Regular Service Between

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EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Shirala," tons 5,306, Capt. Terry, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 24th Aug.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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Hongkong, Aug. 8, 1916.

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ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

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TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For
Steamer
LONDON City of Norwich 5th Sept.
Stearns proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
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THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents,
or to REISS & CO. Canton
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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Stearns are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 14

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Feneribe, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle via Kelsing, Shai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama ...		Satsuta Maru Atsuta Maru Hiitachi Maru Capt. Tomisaga Yokohama Maru Capt. Shinobe Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa Saki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa Tango Maru Capt. S. Takano	SUN., 20th Aug. at 11 a.m. THURS., 24th Aug., at noon. FRIDAY, 18th Sept. at 4 p.m. TUES., 19th Aug. at 4 p.m. TUES., 15th Sept. at 4 p.m. Aug., at 4 p.m. TUESDAY. FRIDAY, 18th Sept. at 4 p.m. SUNDAY. FRIDAY. SUN., 10th Sept. at noon. FRI., 25th Aug. at 10 a.m.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon ...		Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki	FRIDAY, 19th Aug.
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo ...		Rangoon Maru Capt. Hori	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Aug.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...		Tosa Maru Capt. Sakamoto	SUNDAY, 20th Aug.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...		Penang Maru Capt. Kushibiki	FRIDAY, 18th Aug.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama ...		Shikoku Maru Capt. Takeda	SUN., 10th Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, Skitano Maru and Yokohama ...		Capt. Cope	FRI., 25th Aug. at 10 a.m.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer. Displacement Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

Shinyo Maru 22,000 - 21 knots 16th Aug. at noon.
Persia Maru 9,000 - 14 knots 21st Sept. at 10:30 a.m.
Tenyo Maru 22,000 - 21 knots 4th Oct. at noon.
Nippon Maru 11,000 - 15 knots 17th Oct. at 10:30 a.m.

Siberia Maru 18,000 - 18 knots 15th September.

* Via Manila, Omitting Shanghai. * Cargo only. Proceeding to South America Ports.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

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Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge

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Steamer. Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 12th Sept. at noon.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

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KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

Monthly Service between NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Arakan 11th Sept. | S.S. Karimoo 11th Nov.

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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

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S.S. CHINA

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SEPTEMBER 5 - NOVEMBER 11 - JANUARY 18, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,

Prince's Building's, Ice House Street.

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HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & KONGMOON STEAMERS.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON 8.00 a.m. CANTON TO HONGKONG 5.00 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO EVERY SUNDAY.

HONGKONG TO MACAO 9.00 a.m. MACAO TO HONGKONG 4.00 p.m.

HONGKONG-KONGMOON LINE.

S.S. SHAN LEE: CAPT. SCOTT.

HONGKONG TO KONGMOON 6.30 p.m. KONGMOON TO HONGKONG 5.30 p.m.

GOOD MEALS AND EVERY COMFORT

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SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail.
HAIPHONG	Sungkiang	17th Aug. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sungkiang	17th Aug. at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Kuelchow	18th Aug. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Team	22nd Aug. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinshui," "Taming," and "Team."

Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "

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MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.
PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

HOMeward.

For Steamer. Date of Departure.

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SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE,
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ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.

The S.S. "S. JACOB."

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next departure from Hongkong: August 25, 1916.

This vessel has excellent saloon-accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

York Building, Tel. 1574 & 1575. **JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.**
Hongkong, 29th May, 1916. Agents.

NOTICES.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
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BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,
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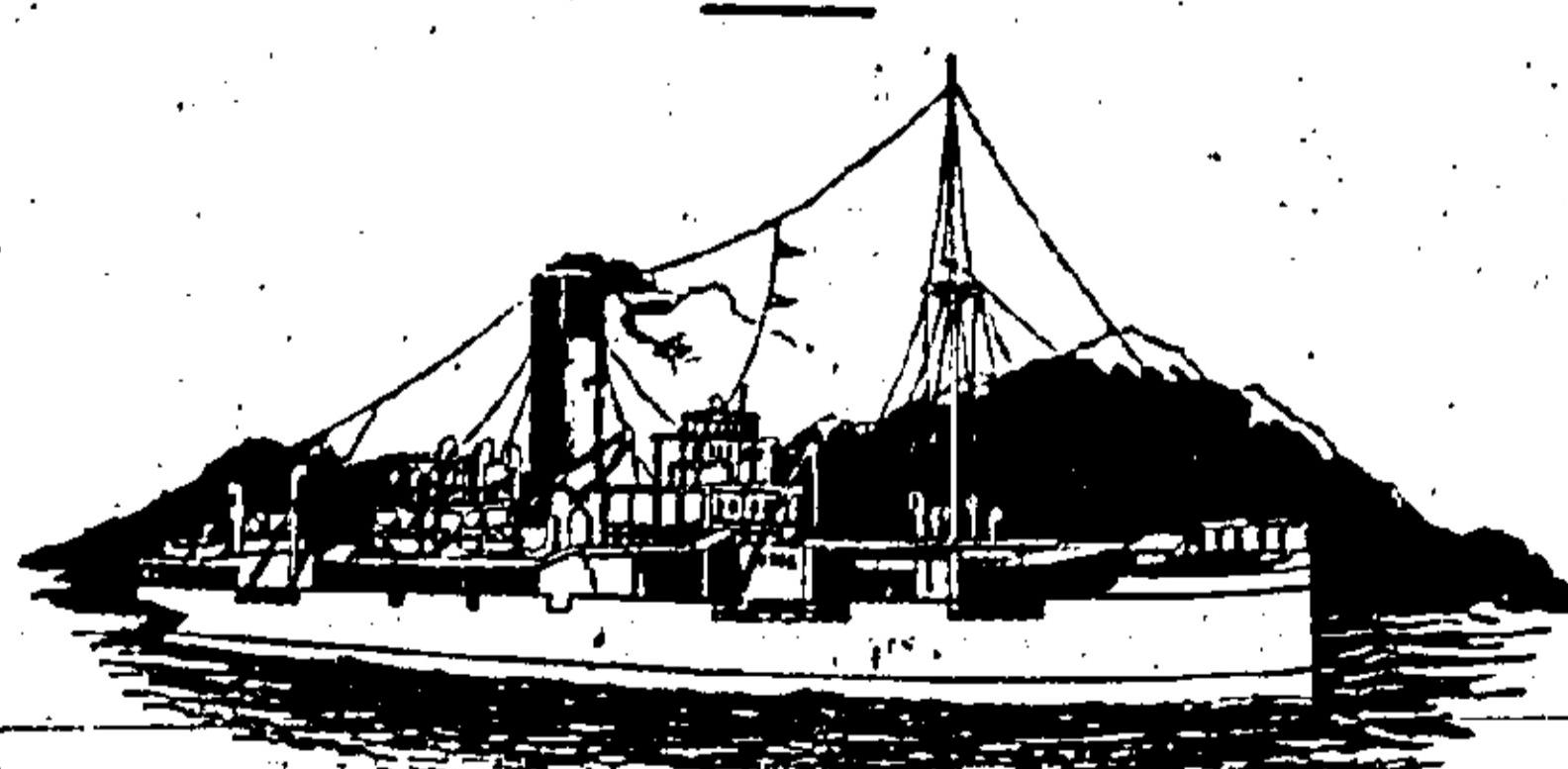
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ELECTRIC CRANES

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Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every description.
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OF HONGKONG LIMITED.****BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**
HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.

Tel. Address "TAIKOODOCK". Tel. No. 212.

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EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London via Ports	Somali	P. & O.	5. Aug.
London via Cape Town	Aisuta M.	N. Y. K.	20. Aug.
Liverpool	Euryades	B. & S.	21. Aug.
London via Cape Town	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	24. Aug.
London via Ports	Nore	P. & O.	25. Aug.
London	Helenus	B. & S.	27. Aug.
London via Ports	C. of Norwich B. L. Ltd.	5. Sept.	
Genoa, and London	Agamemnon B. & S.	5. Sept.	
Genoa, London, and Hull	Giangly S. T. & Co.	9. Sept.	
	Glenlogan S. T. & Co.	16. Sept.	

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Boston and New York	C. of Naples B. L. Ltd.	15. Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Shinyo M. T. K. K.	16. Aug.
New York	Bolton C. D. & Co.	26. Aug.
New York via Japan & Panama	Tokina M. N. Y. K.	1. Sept.
Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Yahama M. N. Y. K.	1. Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	China C. M. S. S.	5. Sept.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Russia C. P. O. S.	6. Sept.
Monteagle C. P. O. S.	8. Sept.	
Arakan J. C. J. L.	11. Sept.	
Sado M. N. Y. K.	19. Sept.	
E. of Japan C. P. O. S.	20. Sept.	
Persia M. T. K. K.	21. Sept.	

AUSTRALIA.

Australia via Manila	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	15. Aug.
Australia via Manilla	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	26. Aug.
Australia via Manilla	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	12. Sept.
Australia via Manilla	Eastern	G. L. Co.	4. Oct.

SINGAPORE, INDIA, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai via Swatow	Choyang	J. M. Co.	15. Aug.
Shanghai etc. to Yokohama	Malta	P. & O.	15. Aug.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	J. M. Co.	15. Aug.
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	15. Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	15. Aug.
Hoibow and Haiphong	Loksang	B. & S.	16. Aug.
Weihaiwei via Tientsin	Chipching	J. M. Co.	17. Aug.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Hopasang	J. M. Co.	17. Aug.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	17. Aug.
Haiphong	Sunkiang	B. & S.	17. Aug.
Shanghai and Kobe	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	18. Aug.
Shanghai	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	18. Aug.
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Proteus	B. & S.	18. Aug.
Calcutta via Ports	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	18. Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. & Co.	18. Aug.
Hoibow and Haiphong	Tientsin	J. M. Co.	18. Aug.
Manila	Kueichow	B. & S.	18. Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Tsien M.	J. M. Co.	19. Aug.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Haiching	D. L. & Co.	22. Aug.
Shanghai and Japan	Kumtsang	J. M. Co.	23. Aug.
Shanghai and Japan	Tjitaroen	J. C. J. L.	23. Aug.
Shanghai, Japan & Vladivostock	Tikini	J. C. J. L.	24. Aug.
Batavia	Shirala	D. S. & Co.	24. Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	S. Jacob	J. C. J. L.	25. Aug.
Belawan Deli (Sumatra) via Stow	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	25. Aug.
Shanghai and Yokohama	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	26. Aug.
Bombay via Ports	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	26. Aug.
Shanghai and Japan	Namur	P. & O.	27. Aug.
Shanghai and Japan	Alcinous	B. & S.	28. Aug.
Shanghai, Japan & Vladivostock	Demoducus	B. & S.	28. Aug.
Bombay via Ports	Machson	B. & S.	30. Aug.
Calcutta via Ports	Tenshin M.	N. Y. K.	1. Sept.
Manila	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	1. Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Nikkō M.	N. Y. K.	3. Sept.

TO SAIL

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

For BOSTON and NEW YORK via Panama Canal.

s.s. "CITY OF NAPLES."

Captain Pine, will be despatched for the above ports on the 15th August, 1916.

For freight and further particulars apply to:

THE BANK LINE LTD.
General Agents.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK

s.s. "BOLTON CASTLE"

Sailing hence on or about

26th August 1916.

(It is intended that the above vessel will proceed via Panama Canal.)

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

NOTICE.

EUROPEAN QUALIFIED MIDWIFE.

MADAME ANTONESCU, Diploma (Accouchesse), will attend Ladies in their own homes. Take entire charge or visit daily from August 1, 1916. Terms moderate. For full particulars apply to PEDDER'S MILL, TELEPHONE NO. 1177.

CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

s.s. "SHINYO MARU"

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 11th August, at noon, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 11th August, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the steamer or Godown.

All chased and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 17th August, at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 17th August 1916.

E. DOI, Acting Agent, Hongkong, 9th August, 1916.

Don't forget: after the Show,

Supper and Light Refreshments

ALEXANDRA CAFE

Open Till Midnight.

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the Provisions of No. 111 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1916, of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, 22nd instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 21st instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

CONSIGNEES

TO CONSIGNEES.

Certain cargo ex. s.s. "PING SUYE" having arrived here per s.s. "AGAPENOR," Messrs.

Goddard & Douglas will attend at Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 10 a.m.

to survey all damaged packages.

Consignees of cargo arrived are requested to have representatives present.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents,

Ocean Steam Ship Co. Ltd.

China Mutual S. V. Co. Ltd.

P. & G. Co.

SHARE MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute.

	DUTY OF AN OFFICER.	THE SITUATION IN CANTON.	THE COMMERCIAL CAMPAIGN.	PROMISSORY NOTE CASE.	SHIPPING MISHAP.
Banks.	b. \$ 740.00.	The King's Address to Cadets at Sandhurst.	A European Injured.	Non-Existence Firm Sued.	Jinsen Maru Towed into Singapore.
Unions.	a. \$ 920.00.			In the Summary Court, this morning, a claim was made by the Tung Yuen firm, of 79, Main Street, Kowloon City, against the Sam Chuen firm, of 76, Main Street, for \$332.40, being the amount of principal and interest due for money lent under a promissory note.	The s.s. Jinsen Maru, which sailed hence on the 4th inst. for Calcutta via ports, found her shaft broken on Thursday, the 10th inst., when 116 miles north-east of Singapore. She arrived at Singapore on Sunday the 13th inst. towed by the s.s. Tosa Maru, which had sailed from Singapore on the 10th inst. for Hongkong.
Douglas.	a. \$ 133.50.			Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. P. W. Goldring defended.	
India Deferred.	a. \$ 127.50.			The defence alleged that the name under which the firm was sued was not the proper firm name of the persons said to be liable, and that the shop upon the documents in question was not the proper borrowing or money receiving shop of the firm. It was also put forward that the person giving the said shop and signing the promissory note had no authority to do so and was not a partner of the firm. The firm name was Sam Chuen Yee Kee, and that had been known for several years past. Although an appearance had been entered to the action, it was entered under protest, as the plaintiffs had sued a non-existent firm.	
Star Ferries.	b. \$ 36.00.			The case is proceeding.	
China Sugars.	a. \$ 113.00.				
Langkata.	b. \$ 26.75.				
H.K. Wharves.	a. \$ 83.00.				
K'looc Docks.	b. \$ 126.00.				
Ewes.	b. T 143.				
H.K. Electric.	b. \$ 51.00.				
H.K. Tramways.	b. \$ 7.00.				
Waterboats.	b. \$ 16.75.				

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Peking Paper's View.

A perusal of the opening speech of the Speaker of the National Assembly, the remarks made by the President, the congratulatory telegrams showered in from all parts of the country and the editorials in the local papers in connection with the re-convening of the National Assembly, will, at once, convince us, remarks the *Peking Daily News*, that the country is full of hope and expectation on the Assembly and its members, and that from the President down to the common people of the country will exert their best to maintain and enforce the Constitution of the Nation against all obstacles.

The people have all fixed their eyes on the actions of these two Houses; because the fate of this Nation, it may be said, depends upon this august assembly of men of talents, who have been elected as their representatives. Most of the people of the country hold a bright and optimistic view for the future. They say that as the National Assembly has passed many trials and difficulties, which have been instrumental in bringing it to its senses, it is expected that this Assembly will be profited by the former lessons, and represent the true and real will and opinion of the people. It is thought it will not look only for its own interest, but the interest of the people and the nation, which it professes to serve. But on the other hand, many people have entertained quite an opposite opinion. They say that there are many outstanding quarrels which were not yet settled before the Assembly was dissolved by force; therefore with the return of the same members of the two Houses, they have brought back all former quarrels and contentions. Can the Englishman change his skin, or the leopard, its spot? As soon as quarrels start, the ambitious ones will avail themselves of the opportunity to advance their selfish ends at the expense of the State; then the former disastrous story will repeat itself. Hence it is predicted that the present National Assembly is only reconvened in order to be dissolved again by force of the Government.

No matter to which of the above two classes a person belongs, the only hope and expectation of his mind is the success of the National Assembly which the people have so warmly welcomed after three years of dissolution. It is, therefore, the duty of members to behave themselves and to make their Assembly a success. It is a mistake to think that as long as each member should adhere to the law and constitution everything will go well, and there will be no fear of misunderstandings and quarrels. When the members deliberately obstructed the Government, they based all their obstructions on the law and constitution, and when Yuan Shih-k'ai tried to usurp power and conspired against the Republic, he also quoted laws and constitution to support his actions. It is, therefore, only a proper interpretation of the laws and constitution will save much trouble and avoid all misunderstandings. It is hoped that all the members of the present Assembly will try to follow the spirit as well as the letter of the law, thus securing unity of action and effecting the salvation of the nation.

LITERARY NEWS.

Mr. Kay Robinson, the Author of "With Botha's Army" recently published by Messrs George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., has now gone to Robert's Heights with the 2nd Mounted Brigade, and by this time will be taking part in the German East African Campaign.

One of the most interesting publishers' announcements for the Autumn is that concerning a new publication of Messrs. Allen and Unwin, Ltd., entitled "Made in the Trenches." The book is edited by Sir Frederick Treves and George Goodchild and is composed entirely of contributions by men serving with the Colours. The contents are of a miscellaneous character including poems, short stories, articles, anecdotes, pen sketches, and in fact everything which can express life in the Sphere of War. As may be expected the humorous element predominates throughout. All of the profits from the sale of the book will be devoted to the Star and Garter Endowment Fund for Paralysed Soldiers. The book is a large quarto volume, bound in cloth and crammed from beginning to end with material which in its way should prove unique. The editors' selective policy has been based, not so much on the literary or artistic quality of the contents but upon its general interest, by which means the reader is able to get a better idea of the actual spirit which prevails among our fighting men. The Publishers announce that owing to the great difficulty in securing paper the edition of the book is necessarily limited. Those who would be purchasers, who are wise, will place their order with their booksellers now.

We note that Margaret Monteith, whose book "Our Cottage and a Motor" published by Messrs. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., has been favourably reviewed, has now decided to give the entire profits arising from the sale to the Lord Roberts Fund for Disabled Soldiers.

LOSS OF THE HAMPSHIRE.

Home Secretary and a Russian Bank Staff.

In the House of Commons, last month, Mr. Peto asked the Home Secretary "whether the sub-manager of the Russian Bank for Foreign Trade in London is Mr. Alexander Szilagyi, who is an unnaturalized Hungarian and has been six years in London; whether Mr. Szilagyi holds the procuracy of the bank; whether another employee is a man named G. Schneider, who is an unnaturalized German; and whether the documents relating to shipments of munitions of war to Russia passed through his hands; whether, subsequent to the loss of H.M.S. Hampshire and the death of Lord Kitchener, this man was moved to another department of the bank; whether a third employee of the bank is a brother of M. Szilagyi; and whether he proposes to take any steps in this matter."

Mr. Samuel said with regard to the three persons mentioned, two were Hungarians and have been recommended for internment. With regard to Schneider, he had been recommended for repatriation, but, on strong recommendations by the Russian Embassy that he was indispensable to the high position. The date for the accomplishment of this commendable object, according to contract, is during next year, and every effort is now being put forth to avoid any necessity for the postponement of the date.

The Government is cutting down every expense to its minimum, and seeking for enhanced and new sources of revenue. We hear, also, says the

THE COMMERCIAL CAMPAIGN.

German Methods in Brazil.

In dealing with such a country as Brazil, it is instructive to know how Germany proceeded in days gone by to secure trade in that Republic, (says the *Wall Street Gazette*). We as a nation have much to learn in regard to adaptability and ways of procedure if we would materially increase our hold on South American commerce.

It is interesting to recall the German methods of business, as adopted in Brazil before the outbreak of war.

The prices marked on goods were the prices at the factory or warehouse in Germany. Packing, carriage to steamer, freight, insurance and other shipping expenses were charged in addition to the warehouse or factory price, and a commission of 2½ per cent. or 5 per cent. according to the custom of the exporter, was charged on the total value of the invoice.

Interest was then charged on the whole amount, generally at 1 per cent. above the current banking discount rate for the number of months of credit given plus two months, which extra two months' interest was charged for the time occupied. Meanwhile Shum remains at Shiu Hing and Li Lieh-kwan at Siu Kwan. Shek Wai Tong is still in the hands of Lung's men, and the Canton people say gloomily that nothing can be done till Luk Wing-ting's arrival. Those more pessimistically inclined stoutly deny that Luk Wing-ting has any intention of coming at all. It is stated however, that he has sent his A.D.C.—one Luk Lan-ching—and that this gentleman, accompanied by a strong force of Kwangsi soldiers, has already arrived at Samshui, whence he will proceed to Canton.

There is good reason to believe that fighting may take place today round about Pa Kut—which is only seven and twenty miles from Kowloon. It is freely stated that Lung has sent a strong body of troops in this direction with the intention of regaining the Shumchun neighbourhood.

In the case of firms of first-class credit, German exporters introduced the custom of sending the draft direct with the documents, with a letter instructing the customer to whom payment should be made when due. This system was flattering to the customer, states the British Vice-Consul at Para, and was doubtless influential in diverting trade to Germany; when judiciously exercised, such confidence is seldom betrayed. In the case of doubtful firms, the shipping documents were sent with the draft to a local bank, which demanded sight payment in exchange for the documents.

Non-trading buyers with special orders, such as machinery, launches, etc., were generally quoted c.i.f. and in German currency. In cases where the customer was illiterate, or had no commercial experience, the local agent converted the quotation from the German exporter into Brazilian currency, and by adding the calculated costs of duties and other expenses at the Brazilian end, the contract would be closed in Brazilian currency for the goods landed and duty paid. With a fluctuating exchange, such a quotation involves some risk to the agent, but a margin was always allowed to cover any possible fall in exchange. Promissory notes might be the medium of payment for such a transaction as this between agent and customer, but exporters invariably made their collections by bills of exchange.

Mr. Samuel said with regard to the three persons mentioned, two were Hungarians and have been recommended for internment. With regard to Schneider, he had been recommended for repatriation, but, on strong recommendations by the Russian Embassy that he was indispensable to the high position. The date for the accomplishment of this commendable object, according to contract, is during next year, and every effort is now being put forth to avoid any necessity for the postponement of the date.

The Government is cutting down every expense to its minimum, and seeking for enhanced and new sources of revenue. We hear, also, says the

PROMISSORY NOTE CASE.

Non-Existence Firm Sued.

In the Summary Court, this morning, a claim was made by the Tung Yuen firm, of 79, Main Street, Kowloon City, against the Sam Chuen firm, of 76, Main Street, for \$332.40, being the amount of principal and interest due for money lent under a promissory note.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. P. W. Goldring defended.

The defence alleged that the name under which the firm was sued was not the proper firm name of the persons said to be liable, and that the shop upon the documents in question was not the proper borrowing or money receiving shop of the firm. It was also put forward that the person giving the said shop and signing the promissory note had no authority to do so and was not a partner of the firm. The firm name was Sam Chuen Yee Kee, and that had been known for several years past.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

British North Borneo Company.

The report for the year ended Dec. 31 states there was an improvement in 1915 under most headings of revenue, the chief exception being under Customs, which is still suffering from the effects of the war. The total revenue in North Borneo was £234,413, as compared with £209,012 in 1914. Total receipts for the year on revenue account amounted to £262,086, comprising £234,413 in Borneo and £28,633, in London. The expenditure for the year amounted to £131,580, comprising £120,583 on revenue account in Borneo, and £10,716 in London, receipts exceeding expenditure by £130,486. There has been a net expenditure on capital account in 1915 of £13,224, in respect of railways, telegraphs, works, buildings, &c., including a sum of £41,563, settlement and forestry, &c., chargeable to capital. The triennial re-valuation made during the year shows the value of the property has increased by at least £40,000 over the sum at which it stood in the books at Dec. 31, 1915. The court have decided that the increase should be placed to the credit of reserve, which under the terms of the deed of settlement may be applied inter alia to "any extraordinary expenses or for any other purposes of the company." The balance of revenue is £154,675, which is dealt with as follows:—Interest on debentures, £49,279; depreciation, £16,215; balance forward, £29,180. The court recommended the payment on Aug. 1 next of a dividend of 3 per cent. for 1915.

The Board of Trade Returns.

The trade and navigation returns of the United Kingdom, for June, issued by the Board of Trade, again show large increases in both exports and imports. The value of British exports during the month was £47,274,563, and the aggregate value of exports for the half-year ending June 30 amounted to £241,107,881. The value of imports last month was £87,036,349, and the total imports for the six months amounted to £474,201,188. These figures are remarkable, inasmuch as the value of the imports constitutes an absolute record, while the exports of British produce and manufactures have only been exceeded twice before, viz., in January, 1914, and October, 1912.

We reproduce below the figures which relate to our Far Eastern trade. There were further increases in the supplies of cotton and linen piece-goods consigned to all the Far Eastern outlets last month. The same applies to woollen and worsted tissues and to silk broadsuits. The exports of various iron and steel goods to Japan also show a notable advance, particularly in the case of pig iron, thin black sheets, tinned plates and sheets, and wrought iron. There are still large quantities of paper being exported to the Straits Settlements—an amount in excess of the pre-war returns. In the first half of the current year, for instance, we shipped 16,504 cwt. of printing paper to the colony, as compared with 11,150 cwt. in the corresponding period of 1914. Coming to imports, we note a decline in the quantity of tea coming from China and Netherlands India. Imports of Japanese silk were valued at £20,147 last month, against £10,310 in June, 1915, but for the first six months of the year the purchases of both Japanese and Chinese silk show a decline. No silk was imported from Japan in May, 1914. A negligible quantity of sugar has come from Java this year, but in the first six months we have imported 3,2,895 cwt. from the Philippines. So far this year our total imports of rubber have reached 129,861 cents (or \$8,945 cents) less than in the first half of last year, of which the Straits Settlements and Malaya S'pore contributed over one-half. To the total imports for June may be added 3,895 cents of waste and reclaimed rubber, making the imports for the month 115,885 cents, against 128,198 cents in June, 1915, and for the first half of the year 861,561 cents against 1,012,162 cents in the first six months of 1915. We re-exported 103,117 cents last month, and 597,710 in the first half of the year.

International Banking Corporation Deal.

Arrangements are understood to have been perfected for the disposal of the commercial and savings departments of the San Francisco branch of the International Banking Corporation to the Anglo and London-Paris National Bank. The combined commercial and savings deposits of the International's branch exceed £6,000,000. The commercial deposits of the branch will be taken over by the Anglo and London-Paris National Bank, which has £4,000,000 capital and deposits of over £34,000,000; the savings deposits of the branch will be assumed by the Anglo-California Trust Company, which was organised and is operated by the same interests as the National Bank. The Trust Company has £1,500,000 capital and deposits of over £12,000,000. The International Banking Corporation will, it is stated, continue to operate the foreign exchange department of its San Francisco branch. Mr. E. W. Wilson, manager of the International's branch, will become a vice-president of the Anglo and London-Paris National Bank, and other officers and employees will be retained by the absorbing institutions.

Rubber.

London, July 11.—After being dull and lower the market has taken an improved turn. Messrs. Sanderson and Co. note that the holiday in New York on July 4 helped to accentuate the apathy of the market, though we have not received much support from that quarter for some time now. For delivery next year the demand remains good, and relatively high prices are obtainable, the parity working out at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. for smoked sheet for Jan.-Dec., 1917, delivery. The weekly figures are quite satisfactory, landings for week ending July 1 being 1,168 tons, and deliveries 1,122 tons; stock, July 1, 7,423 tons; ditto, 1915, 6,366 tons. The Board of Trade Returns show that the imports for June were considerably lower than last year, amounting to 114,800 cents, as against 125,300 cents, though the value was higher at £1,618,900, as against £1,450,300. For the first six months of the year the imports total 829,700 cents, as compared with 998,600 cents in 1915; but, on the other hand, exports are also much smaller, totalling only 594,600 cents, as against the estimated population (1,176,605). This is an increase of 26,547,845 as compared with the figure for 1914, which was £197,224,498. Exclusive of bullion and specie, the total amounted to \$221,354,053, or, in sterling, at 2s. 4d. to the dollar £25,882,972, being £188,55 per head of the estimated population. This is an increase on the figures for 1914 of £26,751,119; the percentage of increase being 12.52 per cent. The value of exports, as before, exceeded that of imports. The excess, which in 1911 was 52, and in 1912 rose to 81 millions of dollars, dropped in 1913 to 64, in 1914 to 50, and in 1915 rose to 101 millions. The aggregate value of the imports of merchandise was \$80,015,935, or \$51 per head of the estimated population, a decrease of \$12,124,070, or 20.20 per cent. on the figures of 1914. There was again a large decrease of no less than \$1,123,000 in the value of rice imported in the 12 months. This means that the production of locally grown rice is gradually increasing, as a study of the figures shows that in 1915 a lesser amount by 254,043 piculs was imported than the quantity imported in 1914, while the exports increased by 21,584 piculs during the same period. However, there is much room for local industry, as rise to the mining of tin fields and the abnormal fall of rain during the last three months of 1915. The labour force fell from 680 coolies we had in April 1915, to 220 in June, 1916. All mining operations were stopped during 43 days during which new dams had to be built and more pumping machinery had to be put in action, to drain the mines. The tin was during the year was as follows:—

Batong, Portion 25 825,84
Badiang, Portion 10 485,80
Gambang, Portion 14 412,50
Seri, 23,31
Dabang, Portion 6,00
Total 1,779,55

There was, therefore, an increase of 46 per cent. The aggregate value of the exports from the States, including specie and bullion, was \$162,489,254. The figure for 1914 was \$123,442,310.

Tobacco.

The Official prices on the Holland Market of the first five tobacco sales are highly satisfactory. In the first five inscriptions of Borneo leaf this year 2,174 bales were disposed of at an average of 153 c. Last year 3,046 bales averaged a price of 78 c. Sumatra leaf sold at an average of 210 c. against 143 c. for the corresponding period last year. The following are some of the principal results:—Deli Batavia Matsuappi, 9,638 bales at an average of c. 311 against 318 c. Deli Matsuappi, 15,067 bales at c. 278, against 16,302 bales at c. 175. United Lukut Plantations, 3,528 at c. 258, against 4,398 at c. 186. Seumeha Matsuappi, 7,496 at c. 226, against 3,766 at c. 214. Rotterdam: Deli Matsuappi, 3,621 at c. 219, against 5,537 at c. 114; the New Darvel Bay (Borneo) Company, 738 at c. 184 against 1,031 at c. 108; and the new London Borneo Company, 1,910 at c. 128 against 1,556 at c. 51 last year:

Tea.

Messrs. Wm. Jas. and H. Thompson's Weekly Tea Circular (July 11) states:—Java.—Offerings during the week, 4,307 pkgs. against 6,735 pkgs. last year; total from Jan. 1 to date, 157,470 pkgs. against 118,830 pkgs. last year. A good demand prevailed at the sales on 8th inst., and the amount of which will be considered at the meeting. The year has been a very unsatisfactory one, owing to very heavy floods and absconding of coolies to Mersing and unsatisfactory management. The management has been changed and Mr. Coleman is now in charge.

Shafting (Valued by F. M. S. Trade in 1915.

The annual report of the F.M.S. Commissioner of Trade and Customs states that for the year the aggregate volume of trade, including bullion and specie, was \$228,772,343, or \$190.18 per head of the estimated population (1,176,605). This is an increase of \$26,547,845 as compared with the figure for 1914, which was \$197,224,498. Exclusive of bullion and specie, the total amounted to \$221,354,053, or, in sterling, at 2s. 4d. to the dollar £25,882,972, being £188,55 per head of the estimated population. This is an increase on the figures for 1914 of £26,751,119; the percentage of increase being 12.52 per cent. The value of exports, as before, exceeded that of imports. The excess, which in 1911 was 52, and in 1912 rose to 81 millions of dollars, dropped in 1913 to 64, in 1914 to 50, and in 1915 rose to 101 millions. The aggregate value of the imports of merchandise was \$80,015,935, or \$51 per head of the estimated population, a decrease of \$12,124,070, or 20.20 per cent. on the figures of 1914. There was again a large decrease of no less than \$1,123,000 in the value of rice imported in the 12 months. This means that the production of locally grown rice is gradually increasing, as a study of the figures shows that in 1915 a lesser amount by 254,043 piculs was imported than the quantity imported in 1914, while the exports increased by 21,584 piculs during the same period. However, there is much room for local industry, as rise to the mining of tin fields and the abnormal fall of rain during the last three months of 1915. The labour force fell from 680 coolies we had in April 1915, to 220 in June, 1916. All mining operations were stopped during 43 days during which new dams had to be built and more pumping machinery had to be put in action, to drain the mines. The tin was during the year was as follows:—

of \$38,986,45 attributable to the

rise in the price of tin and the continued fair prices for Park rubber. The greater consumption of food originated locally has largely diminished the imports of foodstuffs. In spite of the war the value of trade recovered from a decrease of 18.19 per cent in 1914 to an increase of 11.66 per cent in 1915. There was a healthy increase in the value of imports, but the shortage in tonnage, the inability of manufacturers to fulfil orders together with the curtailment in imports by the F. M. S. Railways and higher prices, have, in a great measure, kept down the imports.

Belat Tin Mine.

The following is the Directors' report for the meeting held at Singapore on August 9, at noon. Your Directors submit herewith the Company's Accounts for the year ending 31st March 1916. The result of the year's working shows a profit of \$1,489,66, after making provision for depreciation on buildings, machinery, furniture and tailings dam, but before providing for directors' fees, the amount of which will be considered at the meeting. The year has been a very unsatisfactory one, owing to very heavy floods and absconding of coolies to Mersing and unsatisfactory management. The management has been changed and Mr. Coleman is now in charge.

The ore won and purchased from tributaries during the year amounted to pikuls 1,641,56. The average price paid for ore from tributaries was \$40.73 against \$37.38 paid during previous year. And the sale price averaged \$56.73 against \$50.33 during the previous year. The cash position being not so good as a year ago, the shareholders are asked to consider the advisability of going into liquidation. At the close of last year the cash amounted to \$77,326,78. Out of which has been paid:—Dividend \$15,000, Directors 2,000. Absorbing \$20,000. Leaving 57,326.78. The present amount of cash in hand is \$50,111.36. There are three items in the Balance Sheet which should, if the shareholders decide to continue working, be written off wholly or in part; they are:

Shafting (Valued by F. M. S. Trade in 1915.

They have not yet been written off, in view of the probability of going into liquidation. If the shareholders decide to liquidate, the available cash can be distributed very shortly, whereas if you decide to carry on the Company, that will not be possible until the amount to the credit of Profit and Loss permits a dividend being paid. Board.—The Board now consists of Mr. H. Boland Llewellyn, Mr. A. Reid, and Taw Kay Yow Ngan Pan. Until June 30th, 1915, the Board consisted of Messrs. G. A. Derrick, D. W. Reid and Taw Kay Yow Ngan Pan. Mr. Derrick retired at June 30th, 1915, and his place was taken by Mr. H. Boland Llewellyn. D. W. Reid retired at March 1916, on leaving for Home, and Mr. A. D. Allan took his place. Mr. A. D. Allan retired on leaving for Australia on July 15th, 1916, and his place has been taken by Mr. A. Reid. The managers' report is as follows:—I beg to submit to you my report of the work done on your property during the year ending 31st March 1916. I regret to report that the output for the year is much below my estimate. The reasons are first the dearth of coolies created by the rush to the Mersing tin fields and the abnormal fall of rain during the last three months of 1915. The labour force fell from 680 coolies we had in April 1915, to 220 in June, 1916. All mining operations were stopped during 43 days during which new dams had to be built and more pumping machinery had to be put in action, to drain the mines. The tin was during the year was as follows:—

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

b. x. d. \$740

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons n. \$395

North Chinas n. 135

Unions n. \$920

Yangtze n. \$260 ex 78

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$154

H. K. Fires b. \$385

SHIPPING.

Douglases ea. \$133

Steamboats ea. \$234

Indos (Def.) sa. x. d. \$127 & 128

Indos (Pref.) b. x. d. \$46

Shells b. 10/-

Ferries b. \$36

REFINERIES.

Sugars s. \$114

Malabon s. \$40

MINING.

Kaians n. \$1/-

Langkats ea. t. 263

Raubis b. \$2.50

Tronohs n. 30/-

Urals n. 34/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.

H. K. Wharves b. & sa. \$83

Kowloon Docks b. \$125

Shai Docks n. t. 68

H'kew Wharves n. t. 84

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. \$100

H. K. Hotels n. x. d. \$115

Land Invest. sa. \$100

H'phreys Est. n. \$6.75

Kloof Lands n. \$38

Shai Lands n. t. 93

West Points n. \$88

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos b. t. 143

Kung Yiks b. & sa. t. 134

Shai Cottons b. t. 98

Yangtszeapoos b. t. 43

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos s. \$8

China Light & P. b. \$4.60

Providents sa. \$8.70

Dairy Farms n. \$41

Green Islands b. \$9.55

H. K. Electrics b. \$30.2

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$160

Ropes s. \$34

Trams, Low Level sa. \$7.50

HOTEL LISTS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER.

HONGKONG HOTEL.
 Atkins R L Jones Capt E
 Anderson Atholl L Khoeder Dr A T
 Anderson G E Kemp H
 Aswyl R J Laurent Mr & Mrs Longfield S
 Atdress Mrs & Mrs R C
 Barker W L L Lawrence R W
 Barker H Murray McMurtry D
 Barker J H Maitland Dr
 Branch Capt B Mehta B K
 Bellious Mr E R Marcus J
 Bell C D J Macdonald Major D
 Bridges Mr & Mrs H Montagu Mr & Mrs Buchanan
 Bowday Mrs G H Moulder A B
 Bowday Mrs G H Martin Mrs E M
 Butt S T Manning W S H
 Bell M & Mrs P McNamara H
 Conant H A R MacCallum W G
 Courtney G L Mulic C C
 Courtney J D Ochs A S J
 Croucher N Octa N V
 Caum Mrs F Pollock J R
 Caum N C Price Mr & Mrs C J
 Cokeley J C Paga Mrs C S
 Coffman F Penpolis Miss M
 Cox M & Mrs A G Ray E H
 Corneliusen Mrs Rouse R
 Clarke Mrs Rawak M J
 Dewar Capt J Harbour R R
 Dewar Mrs F E Richard Mrs
 Douglas W E Richard Mr & Mrs C J
 Daig T Stibbins Mrs G V
 Douglas F S Stoneham H F
 Dupuy Mr & Mrs C Stackhouse J W
 Duffy Miss M E Simmons T W
 Eastman Mr W Slade Mrs M
 Edward Capt W Sorrensen A B
 Elton Mrs C Scott H
 Fisher Mr & Mrs J Stern P
 Falconer P J Stevewald Mr & Mrs
 Gibb J Sudde R
 Goulburn V Shanday Mr & Mrs
 Gray Mrs & Mrs J W C
 Gubay S M S Shanday W C J
 Gibbs C M Shanley J S
 Holman G Shanday B M
 Hannibal Mr & Mrs Salle R
 WA Todd A L
 Harper G Taylor H H
 Hicks A Taylor J W
 Hodge W J Williamson S P J
 Hitch W B Wood G G
 Hooper A Shelton Watkins C E
 Hill A P W Weigel S
 Hall Mr & Mrs C Williams Miss E
 Howard F H Wood Mrs J A
 Heller E Williams Mr & Mrs O
 Heyner Mr & Mrs Wietz Mr & Mrs C J
 F A H Welsensack J J
 Ichoku N Wagner A H
 Joseph E M

PEAK HOTEL.

Gary F W Lemleit Mr & Mrs
 Campbell D A
 Casulli Mr & Mrs D C Morgan Lt Col &
 Carmichael Mr & Mrs R H
 Mrs H F Meines Mr & Mrs
 Caron Rev & Mrs Van
 T H MacIntyre Mr & Mrs
 Darling Col R E Neil
 Dexter W J Meurer Mr & Mrs C
 Fuller Donnan Mattingley R F
 Pachine Lt Col Numer Rev J C
 Ford Perkins T L
 Ferreira Mr & Mrs Patterson Miss E G
 C F D Ralphs Mr & Mrs E
 Feakes C mdr & Mrs Ricou Mrs
 C Reuter P R
 Goudiot Miss C Ross Mrs E
 Goudiot Mrs E Skott C
 Griffith Rev H G Smith Mr & Mrs A F
 Gacognone Conder & Smith Mr & Mrs V F
 Mrs Smith Mr & Mrs I E
 Gilman Mr & Mrs Grant
 F P Silva Mr & Mrs Fida
 Kals Mr & Mrs B A Smith Mrs Staple
 Hazelwood F A Scarlett Miss L
 John Mrs T J R Venetia Major Gen.
 Kadore E V Wissell Mr & Mrs D
 Lee Jones R Wat. J
 Long Mr & Mrs L Wilson J W

KINGSCLERE HOTEL.

Beadel D C Marshall Mr & Mrs
 Botterham Mr & Mrs
 Mrs A H W
 Dutton Mr & Mrs Powell Comd & Mrs
 S H Filius Miss D A D S
 Fauntleroy Dr C M Robertson Mr & Mrs J
 Herbert R G Rolfe Capt P H
 Hoggarde W E Ross L
 Kerr Mrs A Sachie Mrs G A
 Keene E R Sachie Miss F
 Luhrs J H V G Watkins C H
 Long Mr & Mrs L Wilson J W

CARLTON HOTEL.

Bond Miss I Mack Thomas
 Blackburn Mr & Mrs McGow A J
 Corlett C Manley Mr & Mrs R
 Chubb H J Mason W C
 Costa M Mack Miss E C
 Draper Mr & Mrs Middleton A G
 Elwin Rev F C Seyth C A
 Grover E E Stephen Mrs & Mrs H
 Herbert F Thom W
 Joseph A J Wilson Mr & Mrs
 Lewis H C M
 Legge Mrs B

GRAND HOTEL.

Arnott C H Ryan E
 Booth C Hickey Jas A
 Bruce M Smith J
 Bustos S Swingle J F
 Crew A B Thoris H F
 Dyk P San Topacio T
 Gomes A J M Van der Zee T
 Lawrie W Wright S H
 Mautoni J Wairane D W
 McLaren J New Mr & Mrs J Ch
 Philipp P

NOTICES.

Do You Suffer from any SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE
 Aches, Eczema, Boils, Red Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Disease, Skin Diseases, Sores of any kind, Fins, Bleeding Pores, Rheumatism, Sores, etc., etc. If you don't waste your time and money on useless lotion and many continue to suffer cannot be helped by the use of the skin. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will do the work. The cause of all these poisons either which alone is the true cause of all your suffering, Clarke's Blood Mixture is just, and a panacea. It is

the only medicine to prevent a bad complexion, and to cure it.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

WILL CURE YOU PERMANENTLY.

POST OFFICE.

SHIPPING NEWS.

WEATHER REPORT.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Ship in communication with Cape D'Agulha Radio Telegraph Station—

MALTA

MAILS DUE.

Shanghai (via Swatow)—Per ANHUI, 17th Aug.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Ho hoo & Haiphong—Per LOKSANG, 15th Aug. 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow. Amy & Formosa via Takao & Aping—Per SOSHU MARU, 16th Aug. 8 a.m.

Tegal, Sourabaya, Priboiling, Cheribon, Samarang—Per SANGOLA, 16th Aug. 10 a.m.

Australia. Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, Canada & South America via Siberia—Per SHINYO M., 16th Aug., Registration 10.15 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.

(Shanghai Ch. P.O. Saturday, 19th Aug.) Shanghai Ch. P.O. Saturday, 19th Aug. 16th Aug., 1 p.m.

Malta. Shanghai & N. China, (Europe via Siberia)—Par SINKIANG, 17th Aug., Registration 2.15 p.m. Letters 3 p.m.

[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Monday, 21st Aug.]

THURSDAY, 17th August.

Ho hoo & Haiphong—Per HONGKONG, 17th Aug., 11 a.m.

Weihaiwei & Tientsin—Per CHIPSHING, 17th Aug., 11 a.m.

Swatow. Per HUPEH, 17th Aug., 11 a.m. Straits, Burnab & India via Calcutta—Per HOPSANG, 17th Aug., 2 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China, (Europe via Siberia)—Par SINKIANG, 17th Aug., Registration 2.15 p.m. Letters 3 p.m.

[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Monday, 21st Aug.]

FRIDAY, 18th August.

American Mail. Kielung, Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, United States, South America via Siberia—Per CANADA M., 18th Aug., Registration 14.15 p.m. Letters 1 p.m.

Swatow. Amy & Fochow—Per HAI CHONG, 18th Aug., 1 p.m.

Tsinhai—Per KUEICHOW, 18th Aug., 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 19th August.

Shanghai & N. China—Per ANHUI, 19th Aug., 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 20th August.

English Mail. Straits, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town & United Kingdom—Per ATSUTA MARU, 20th Aug., 9 a.m.

Haiphong—Per SUNGKIANG, 20th Aug., 9 a.m.

THURSDAY, 24th August.

Strait, Colombo, India, Aden, Egypt, Durban, Cape Town, Tasmania & United Kingdom—Per HITACHI M., 24th Aug., 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 25th August.

Strait, Burnab, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe. The parcel mail will be closed on

Thursday, 26th Aug., at 5 p.m.

—For NOR, 25th Aug., Registration 1.15 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.

[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Saturday, 9th Sep.]

ARRIVED.

Aki M., Jap. ss. 3,676.39. Yoshikawa,

14th Aug.—Nagasaki, 10th Aug. Gen.

N. Y. K. Hongbo, Br. ss. 2,652.14th Aug.—Singapore, 2nd Aug. Gen.—Order.

Hupan, Br. ss. 1,215. Scott, 14th Aug.

Seawatow, 15th Aug. Gen.—B. & S.

Malib, Br. ss. 3,688. Talbot, 14th Aug.

Bombay, Gen.—P. & O. Co.

Shimoda, Br. ss. 1,103. Sastraw, 14th Aug.

Saigon, 10th Aug. Rice—Ray.

Pakang, Br. ss. 97. Matthews, 14th Aug.—Holloway, 12th Aug. Gen.

J. M. & Co.

Anas, Kor. ss. 1,012. Arantran, 15th Aug.

Bangkok, Br. ss. 1,048. Rice—T. & Co.

City of Naples, Br. ss. 3,714. Pine, 15th Aug.—Singapore, 9th Aug. Gen.

B. & S. K. Kwongshang, Br. ss. 1,215. Bchard, 15th Aug.—Swatow, 14th Aug. Gen.

J. M. & Co.

Kinkaku, Br. ss. 2,835. Nakagawa,

15th Aug.—Mike, 9th Aug. Coal-

M. B. K. Yuensang, Br. ss. 1,128. Menney, 15th Aug.—Manila, 11th Aug. Gen.

J. M. & Co.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock.

Light or variable wind; fair to showery.

2 Formosa Channel.

The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China be-

tween H.K. and Lamock.

The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China be-

tween H.K. and Hainan.

The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

15th August, a.m.

Station. Height. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind force. Pressure.

On the 15th at 11.15—No returns from Japan or N.E. China.

Pressure has increased moderately over Formosa and Luton, and slightly in other districts.

The typhoon to the N.E. of Formosa has up.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.03 inch.

Total since January 1st, 65.09 inches.

against an average of 59.26 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW District.

Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock.

Light or variable wind; fair to showery.

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The same as No. 1.

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tween H.K. and Hainan.

The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

15th August, a.m.

Station. Height. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind force. Pressure.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1916.

PATHE'S GREAT PHOTO PLAY

in 3 Reels.

"BROTHERLY LOVE."

"HIS LAST APPEAL"

in 2 Reels.

"WELL MENDED"

"A JEALOUS HUSBAND." (Keystone)

"A LUCKLESS RUSSIAN."

COMING SHORTLY:

FREDERIC COLEMAN, F. R. C. S.

Lecturer on the Present War,

SHOWING

Vivid Pictures which will Interest and Amaze.